



CAA Non-Attainment

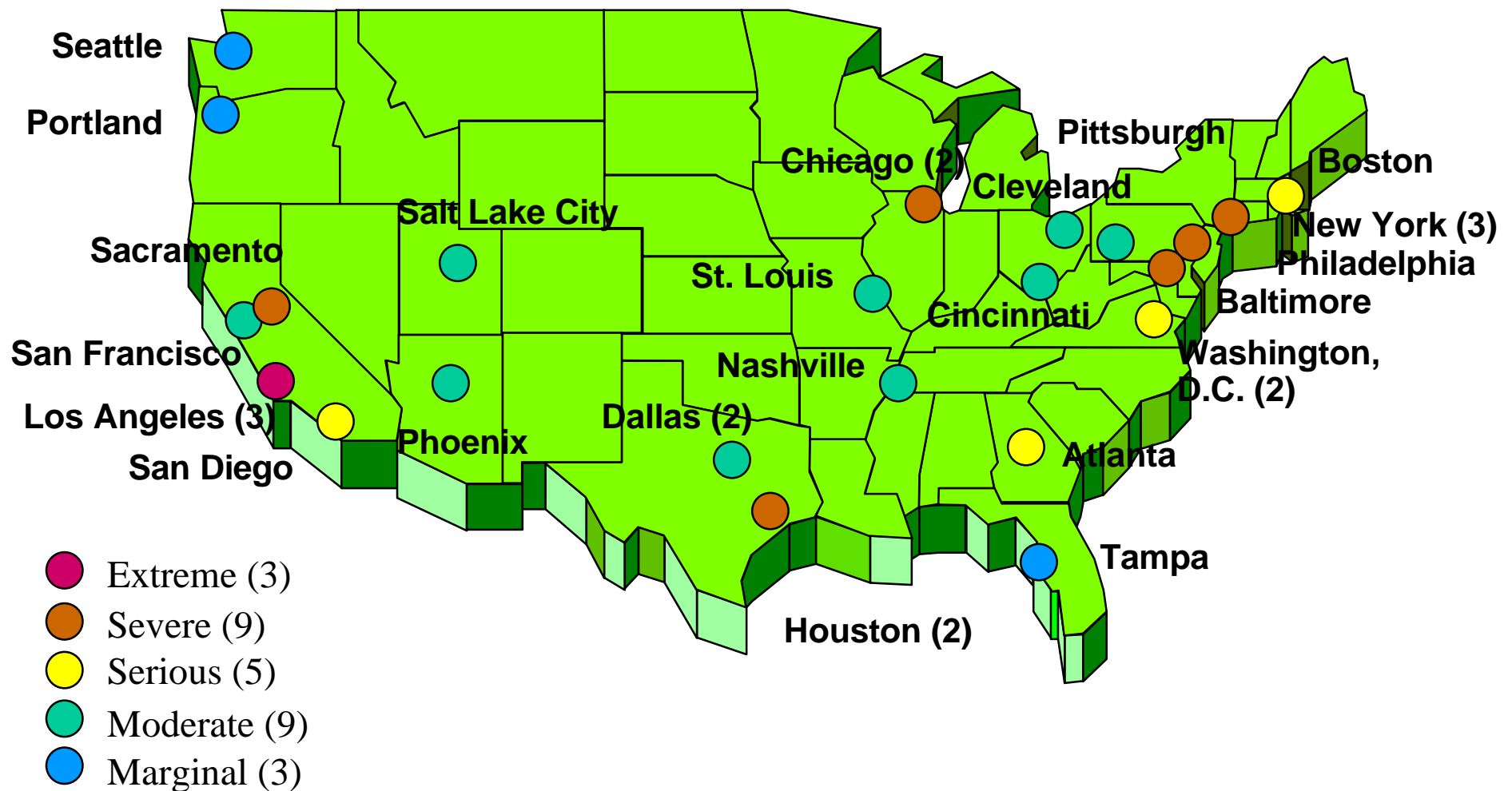
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- **Currently 164 air quality non-attainment areas in U.S.**
- **121 million people reside in these non-attainment areas**
- **New ozone and particulate matter standards will expand non-attainment areas**
- **29 of the 50 busiest airports in the U.S. are in existing non-attainment areas**



Airports and Ozone

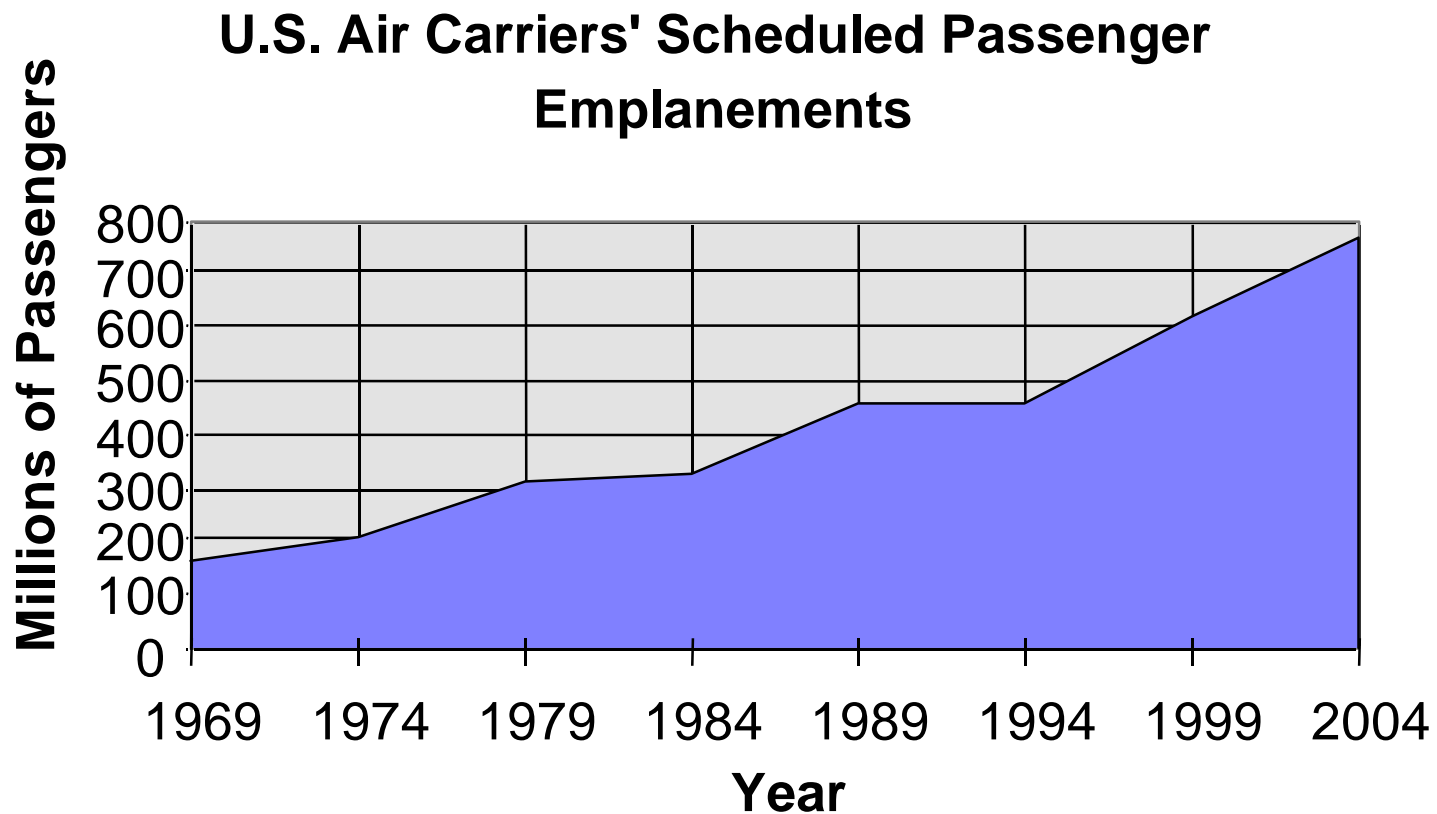
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Air Travel Projections

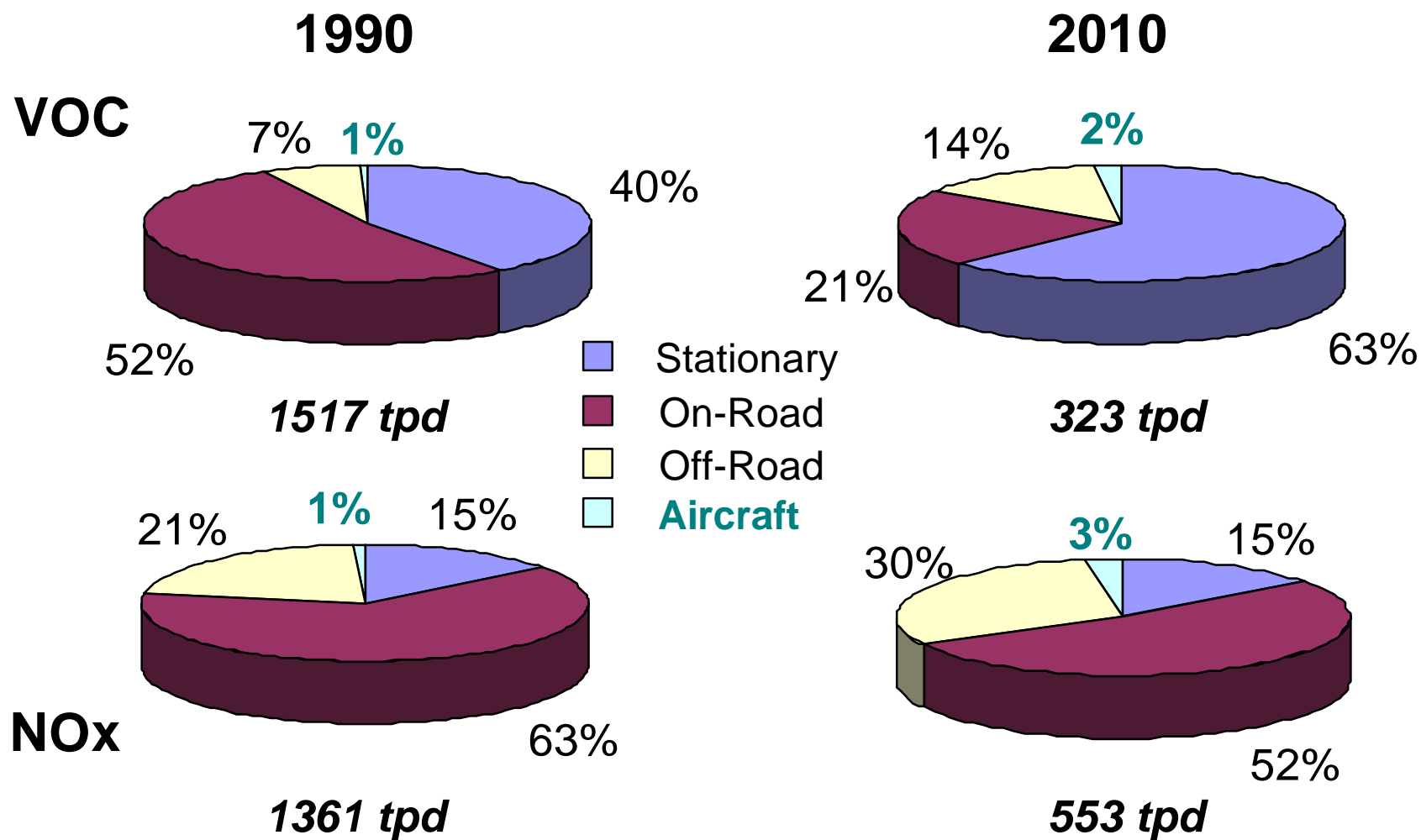
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SCAQMD Emissions

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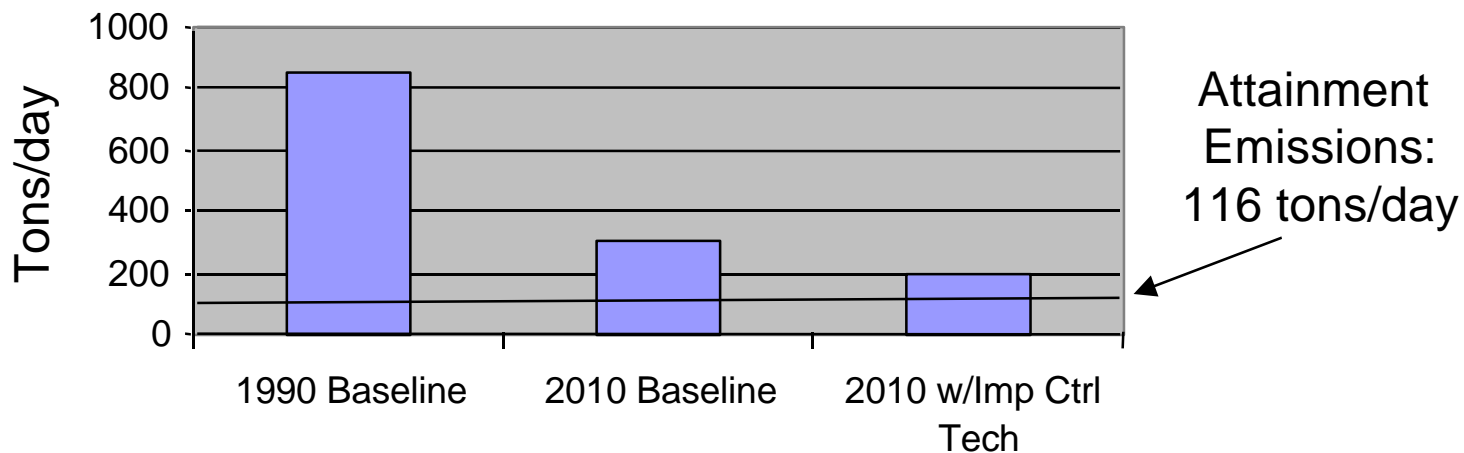




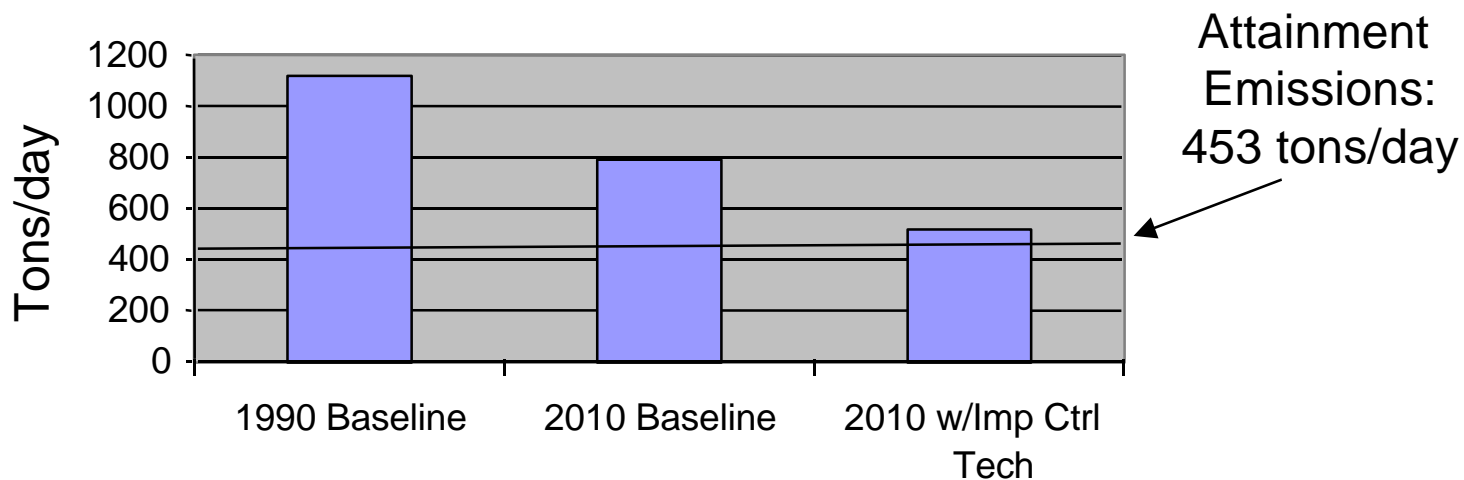
SCAB Mobile Sources

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VOC



NOx





Emissions Comparison

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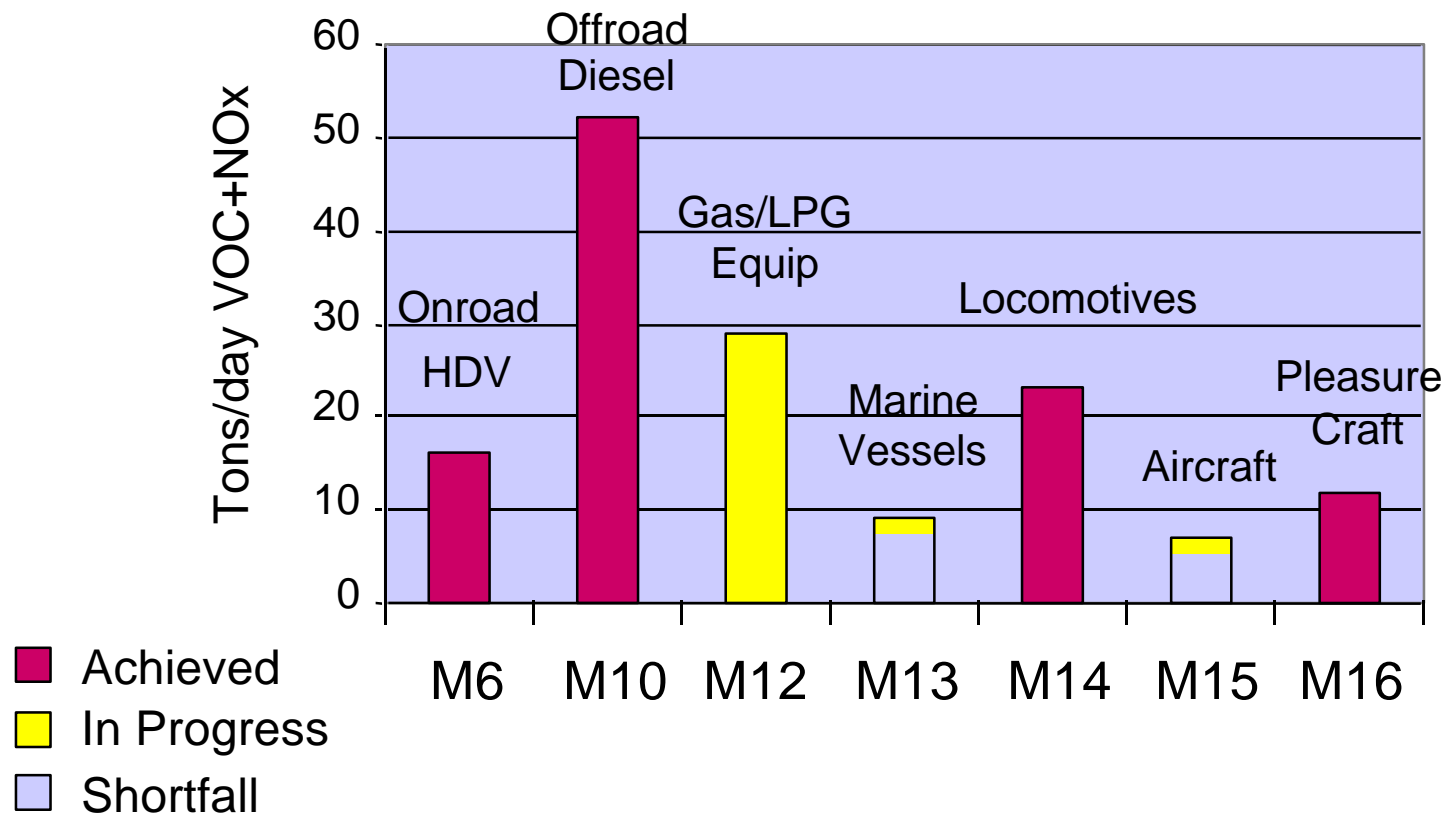
Rate (Tons/yr) and Ranking of Aircraft Emissions

	Rank in State for VOC	Emis- sions	Rank in State for NOx	Emis- sions
Chicago O'Hare	18	1,428	22	4,650
Salt Lake City	7	485	9	955
Bradley Inter'l	11	128	11	18



Federal Measures - 1994

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New EPA Standards

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Preliminary Estimates of Additional Emissions Reductions Beyond 1997 SIP for PM 2.5 (in 2010) in SCAB:

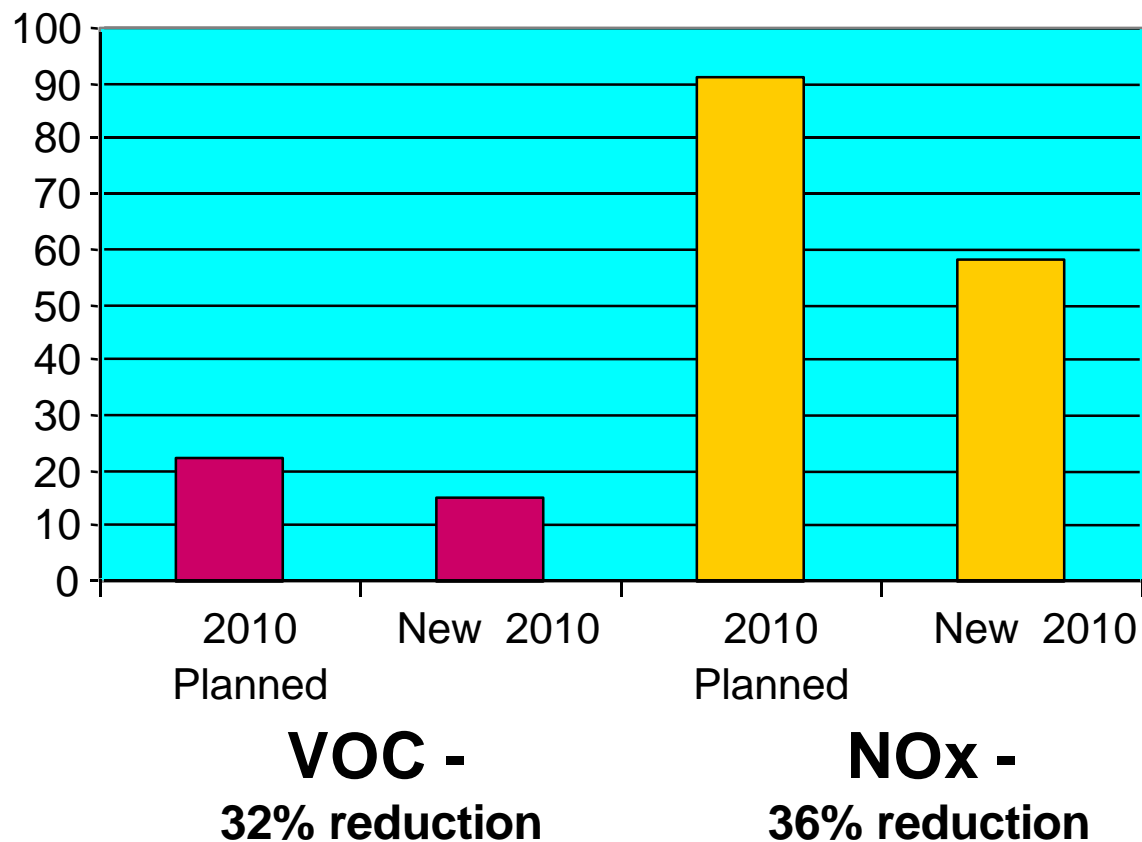
- **NOx - 30% to 60%**
- **VOC - up to 35%**
- **NH3 - up to 100% (Dairies)**
- **SOx - up to 15%**
- **Primary - up to 10%**



Potential Control Requirements

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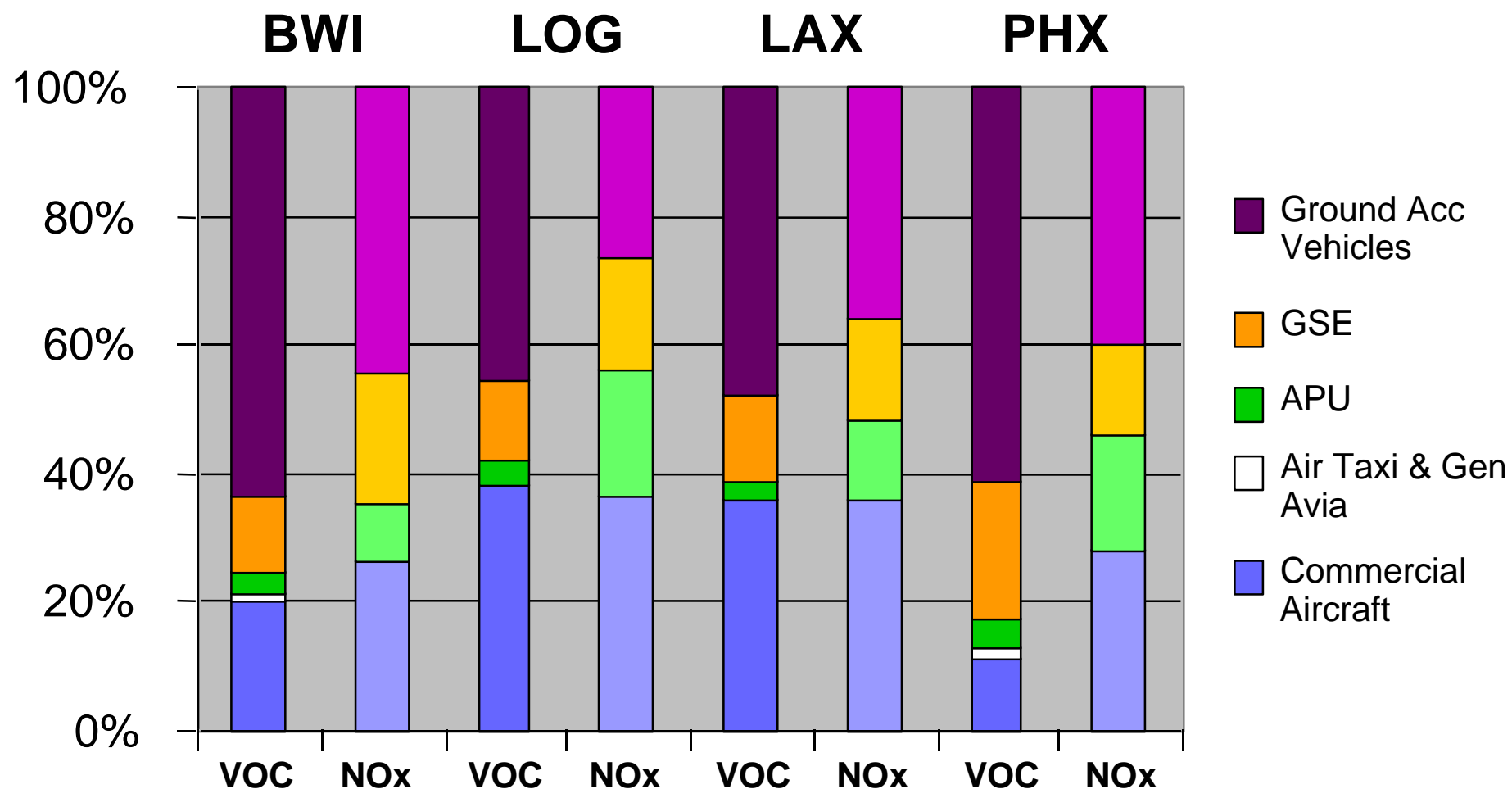
Tons/day of Emissions from Aircraft,
Locomotives and Marine Vessels





Emission Inventories

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ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization

- Originally created in 1944 to establish standard practices and procedures
- Adopted voluntary emission standards for aircraft in 1981 for CO and NOx
- Amended the emissions standards in 1993 - made NOx standard 20% more stringent

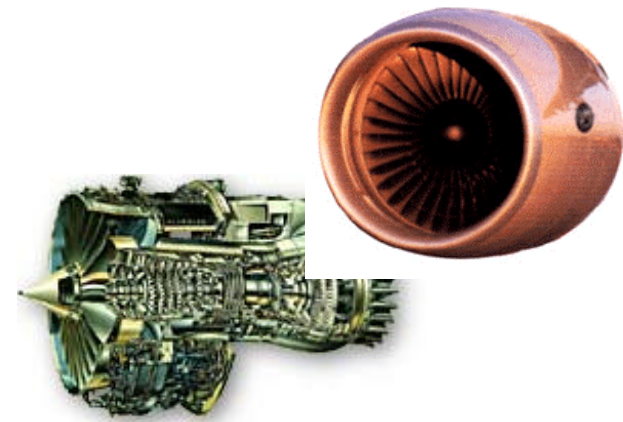




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ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization

- New NOx standard applies to new engines manufactured after Dec. 31, 1999
- Two engines don't comply:
 - Pratt and Whitney JT8D-200
 - Rolls-Royce RB211
- Both manufacturers are modifying combustion geometry and temperature to reduce NOx





Schiphol Airport

Paul Helliker

- Operating guidelines for emissions from all sources
- For aircraft:
 - Traffic control measures
 - Taxiing on reduced engines
 - 400 Hz power supply to reduce APU usage

Amsterdam Airport Schiphol





Schiphol Airport

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- **Developing alternative fuel program for airside vehicles**
- **Converted 77 light duty vehicles to CNG**
- **Promote public transit and bicycle use (high parking fees, excellent rail, bus and bike lane systems)**

Amsterdam Airport Schiphol

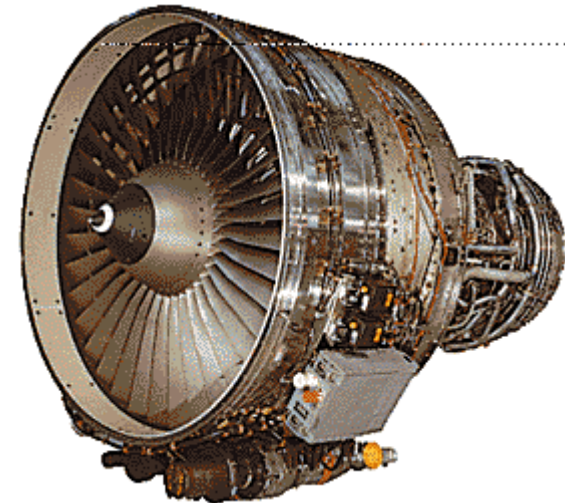




CFMI Engines

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- **CFM International CFM 56-5B engine**
- **22,000 - 32,000 lbs thrust**
- **Dual Annular Combustor Design**
- **In use on AB 320 and other short- and medium-range aircraft**





Swissair/CFM

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- Low-NOx engine deployment program
- 29 AB 320 aircraft in program - using CFM 56-5B engines
- Achieving NOx reductions of 35%
- Approximate 0.7% fuel consumption penalty

REFRESHING **swissair** 

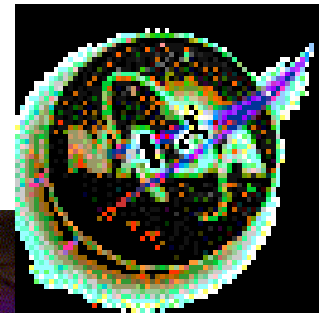
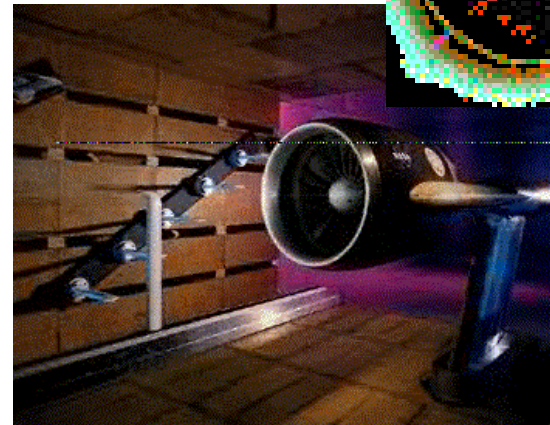




NASA Research Efforts

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- **\$500 million program**
- **Research goals: develop proof-of-concept engines that reduce NOx emissions by 50% by 1999 and 70% by 2001**
- **Fuel efficiency improvements of 8-10%**
- **Efforts include flametube, combustor sector and full annular combustor configuration testing**

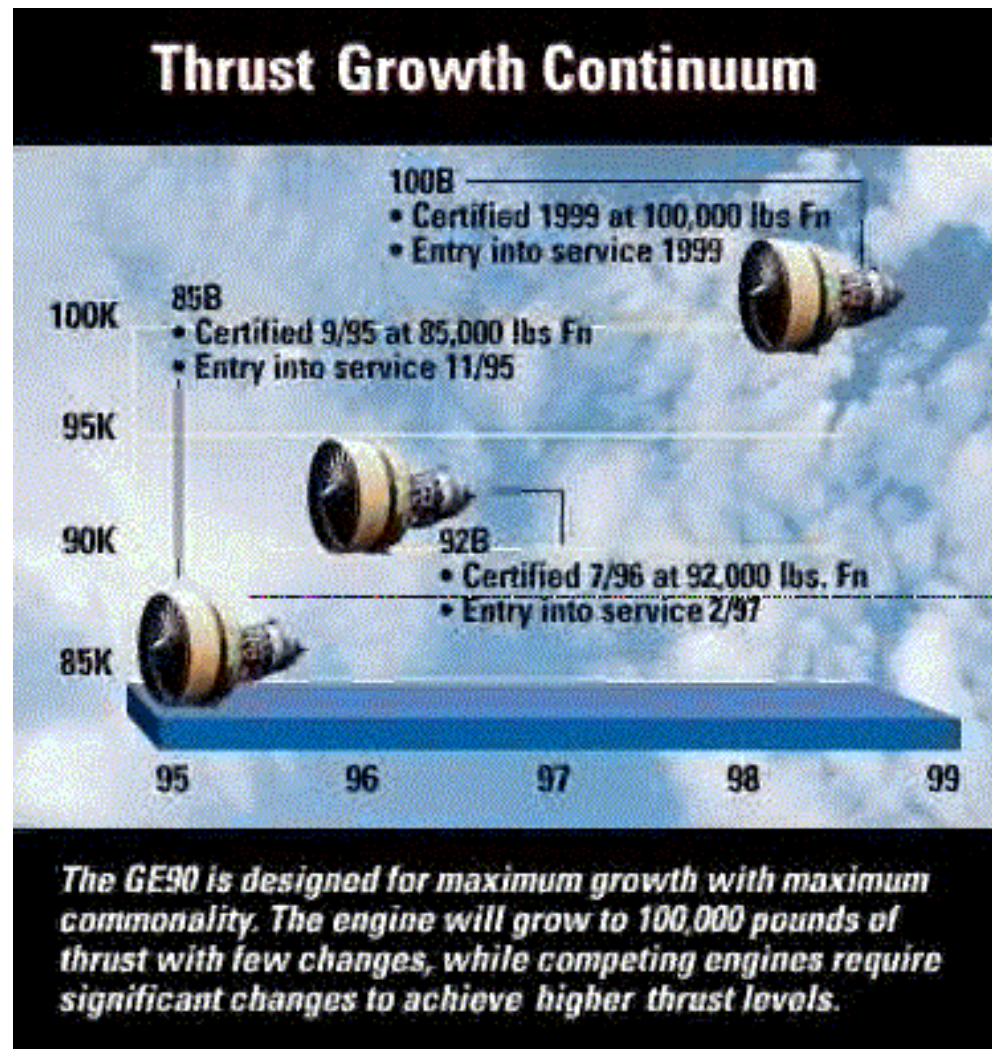




GE 90 Engine Family

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- Introduced in 1995 - typically used for B 777
- Dual combustor design
- Low NO_x - 35% reduction from ICAO 1996 levels





Zurich Incentive Program

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- **Swiss legislation requires NO_x and HC emissions to be reduced to 1960 levels**
- **For airports, emissions fees were considered best method to incentivize emission reductions**
- **Engine emission factors were defined for all aircraft (NO_x + VOC/thrust for typical LTO cycle)**
- **Five classes created - additional fees range from 5% to 40% of current landing fees)**



Zurich Incentive Program

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- **Weight-based landing fees reduced - no net revenue to the airport**
- **Began October 1, 1997 - Currently being contested by ATA in court**
- **Weight-based fees range from \$300 (B737) to \$2,400 (B747)**
- **Cleanest engines include CFM-56 family (5), PW 4060/4460 (4)**
- **Program to expand to Geneva and Basle - Swedish also implementing similar program, starting January 1, 1998**



Reduced Engine Taxiing

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Potential Emission Reductions at Newark International Airport, 1993

	VOC (tons/yr)	NOx (tons/yr)
Baseline Idle/ Taxi Emissions	857.53	295.88
“Delta Scenario,” Idle/ Taxi Emissions	537.90	182.54
Added APU Emissions	0.36	9.66
Potential Net Reductions	318.27	103.68